

FOKINA, Ye.A.; SMIRNOV, L.V.; SADOVSKIY, V.D.; PREKUL, A.F.

Effect of a permanent magnetic field on the martensite transformation
in steel. Iz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.6:932-933 Je '65. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

L 4186-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5016535 MJW/JD UR/0126/65/019/006/0932/0933

8/

72

B

AUTHOR: Fokina, Ye. A.; Smirnov, L. V.; Sadovskiy, V. D.; Prekul, A. F.

44,55

44,55

44,55

44,55

TITLE: On the problem of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the martensite transformation in steel

14,44,55

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 932-933

TOPIC TAGS: martensitic transformation, constant magnetic field, strong magnetic field, liquid helium, steel

ABSTRACT: At the Institute of Physics of Metals experiments were performed on 50KhN23 steel in a slowly increasing then constant (for 6 min) magnetic field of 440 kOe in a solenoid with a superconducting winding at liquid helium temperature. Without the magnetic field, this steel does not undergo a martensite transformation on cooling to -196°C, but cooling to the liquid helium temperature causes the formation of 8-9% martensite. When the field was applied, an additional 12% martensite was formed. Similar experiments with the same steel carried out at the Physics Institute gave analogous results. In another steel, 50Kh2N22, in which no martensite is formed on cooling in liquid helium, the application of a constant magnetic

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016535

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field of 43.5 kOe caused the formation of 8% martensite. It is concluded that the action of the magnetic field on the martensite transformation should not be attributed to the influence of the mechanical forces arising during pulsed magnetization, since the field used was constant, not pulsed. "The authors thank N. V. Volkenshteyn and V. R. Karasik for affording them the opportunity to carry out the experiments."^{44,55} ^{44,55}

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals,
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 Md

PORA, A.Ye.; PREKUP, O.

Study of excretory processes in fresh-water fishes. Report No.1:
Effect of the volume of water on excretory processes in some fresh-
water fishes. Vop.ikht. no.14:119-138 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh Kluzhskogo universiteta im.
Viktora Babesha, Rumyniya.
(Fishes--Physiology) (Excretion)

PORA, A.Ye.; PREKUP, O.

Study of excretory processes in fresh-water fishes. Report
No.2: Effect of the environmental temperature on excretory
processes in the common carp and crucian carp. Vop. ikht.
no.15:138-147 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh Kluzhskogo universiteta im.
Viktora Babosha, Rumyniya.
(Temperature--Physiological effect) (Excretion)
(Carp)

PORA, A.Ye.; PREKUP, O.

Study of excretory processes in fresh water fishes. Vop. fiziol.
no.16:175-182 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

I. Kafedra fiziology zhivotnykh universiteta imeni Babesha.
(Fishes--Physiology) (Excretion)

PRAHIC, I.

"Electrical Engineering quantities. (to be cont'd.)" p. 27
(INSTITUT HTSAG, Vol. 1, no. 6, 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Unci.

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Methods of Measurement and Research

C-2

Obs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 2599

Author : Paic M., Prelec K., Tomas P., Varicak M., Vosicki B.

Inst : -

Title : Cockcroft and Walton Accelerator for 200 kb Used to Generate
Neutrons.

Orig Pub : Glasnik mat.-fiz. i astron., 1957, 12, No 4, 269-289

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PRELEC, Krsto, ing., saradnik. (Zagreb, Bijenicka c. 54)

Constructin of neutron generator of 200 keV. Elektrotehnika Hrv
1 no.1-2:87-93 '58.

1. Institu "Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb

ANTOLKOVIC, B. (Zagreb); PAIC, M. (Zagreb); PRELEC, K. (Zagreb);
TOMAS, P. (Zagreb); TURK, M. (Zagreb); WINTERHALTER, D. (Zagreb)

The absolute and relative measurements of neutron fluxes obtained
from the neutron generator of the Institute "Ruder Boskovic."
Ves mat fiz Srb no.12:97-101 '60.

PRELEG, KRST (Zagreb)

Proton energy spectra from a high frequency ion source.
Glas mat fiz Hrv 18 no. 1/2:103-119 '63.

Extraction systems of a high frequency proton source.
121-125

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb.

PAIC, V.; PAIC, M.; PRELEC, K.; CERINEO, M.; ILAKOVIC, K.; SLAUS, I.; TOMAS, P;
VALKOVIC, V.; LJOLJE, K.; SIPS, V.

Review of periodicals; physics. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/5:126 Ag-0
'64.

1. Ruder Boskovic Institute, Zagreb.

PRELESNIK, A.

17
✓ Nuclear magnetic resonance study in Rochelle salt.
R. Blinc and A. Prelesnik (J. Stefan Inst., Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). J. Chem. Phys. 32, 387-8(1960).—The angular dependence of the proton magnetic resonance absorption of a Rochelle salt single crystal was measured. The exptl. 2nd moments were compared with the theoretical curves. Lösche's model (CA 53, 15181h) reproduced the qual. form of the angular dependence. The occurrence of transitions in the proton magnetic absorption line widths at 24° and below -20° demonstrated that the assumption of protonic motion, upon which the dynamic theories of ferroelectricity in Rochelle salt are based, is essentially correct.

Henry Leidheiser Jr.

gt

KARANOVIC, J.; PRELEVIC, N.

Influence of erythropoietin on the proliferative activity
of the megaloblasts in chicken embryos. Bul sc Youg 7
no.1/2:12 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "B. Kidric," Vinca, Beograd.

*

PRELEVIC, V.

Adhesive chorioretinitis induced by placental extracts and tissues. Acta med. iugosl. 10 no.2:216-221 1956.

1. Klinika za ocne bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta i Zagrebu.
(CHOROID, dis.

adhesive chorioretinitis induced by placental tissue
transpl. in rabbits (Ser))

(PLACENTA, transpl.
tissue transpl. to sclera in rabbits causing adhesive
chorioretinitis (Ser))

(SCLERA,
transpl. of placental tissue in rabbits causing adhesive
chorioretinitis (Ser))

PRELICZ, D.
POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

2-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

Author : Bobrinski B., Jakobiec T., Prolicz D.

Inst : Action of Iodine on 5-isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid.

Title : Action of Iodine on 5-isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid.

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 165-174.

Abstract: In quest of nontoxic preparations, having an effect on the nervous system, the reaction of iodine with 5-isopropyl-5-allylbarbituric acid (I) was studied. As a result 5-isopropyl 5-(β -hydroxy- γ -iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (II) is formed. Structure II is confirmed: 1) by oxidation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in an acid medium with the formation of 5-isopropyl-5-(γ -iodoacetyl)-barbituric acid (III); 2) Regeneration of I by boiling II with water and Zn-dust. III when boiled with water and Zn-dust is transformed into 5-isopropyl-5-acetylbarbituric acid.

Card : 1/3

It is sustained, α_{D}^{25} (II, $(C_6H_5COO)_2$), m.p. 140-142° (from 1-5 hours), obtained with 1g. Cu II.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19217

E-2

H_2SO_4 is acidified with $H_2Cr_2O_7$ in 40 cc water (heating on a water bath 15 min.), and obtained are 4.5 III, m.p. 200-201° (dec.; from alc.); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, does not melt up to 500°. 1/5 g. I is dissolved in 25g. conc. H_2SO_4 , after 15 min. it is poured into water, and obtained are 5 g. V, m.p. 188-190° (from alc.); benzoyl derivative, m.p. 173-175° (from ethylacetate); acetyl derivative, m.p. 144-145° (from benzene). 1/2 g. III is boiled 2.5 hours with 2g. Zn-dust and 100 cc water and obtained are 0.5 g. IV, m.p. 259-261°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, decomps. p. 260°. 0.5 g. V is oxidized in the same way as II, and is obtained 0.3 g. IV.

Card : 3/3

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

E-2

Abs Jour: Rof Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19216.

5-acetylbarbituric acid (V), obtained also by oxidation of 5-allyl-5-(p-hydroxypropyl)-barbituric acid (VI), prepared by hydrogenation of I in the presence of conc. H_2SO_4 . II and VI are slightly toxic and do not possess soporific properties. Clinical tests have confirmed the activity of II against diseases of the central nervous system. To a suspension of 10 g. I in 500 cc water at 85-90°, is added in small amounts I_2 ; after 6-7 hours is obtained 10g. of II, m.p. 206-207° (from alc.) to 10 g. I in 30cc 2N H_2SO_4 +1.3 g. KI is added at 80° a solution of 13.5 KOU abd 3,8g. KI in 80 cc water is obtained 12g. II. To 10.4 g. of I in 200 cc water is added 30cc 16% H_2SO_4 , 7.2 g. KI and then at ~ 80° a solution of 20g. KIO_3 in 100 cc of water, obtaining 20 g. III, m.p. 210-214° (dec. from 70% alc.). 5 g. II in 400cc 10% H_2SO_4 is oxidized at ~ 30° with a solution 1.5g.

Card : 2/3

PRELICZ, D.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Presumed Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczonej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Pol Akademia Nauk), Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Stefan SLOPEK, Dr.

Data: Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczonej, Vol XV, No 4, 1961, pp 396-397.

Data: "Concerning Certain Spiro-Pyran-Barbituric Compounds."

English abstract of article, originally published in Arch. Immunol i Terapii Dosw., 1960, 8, 355.

Authors:

BOBRANSKI, B.

HANO, J.

GIELDANOWSKI, J.

PRELICZ, D.

PELCZARSKA, A.

WILIMOWSKI, M.

PRELICZ, D.
SURNAME, Given Name

3

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: not given
Affiliation: Presumed Ludwik Hirschfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wrocław; Director: Prof. Stefan SŁOPEK, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Postępy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczałnej, Vol XV, No 4, 1961, pp 397-399.

Data: "On the Isomerization of the 5-Allyl-5-(β -Hydroxypropyl)-Barbituric Acid."

English abstract of article, originally published in Bull L'Acad Polon Sci Serie des Sciences Chimiques, 1960, 8, 475.

Authors:

BOBRANSKI, B.
PRELICZ, D.
SYPER, L.
WOJTKOWSKI, R.

670 981643

PRE4 147 G

Country	: POLAND
Category	: Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
Pub. Jour.	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
Author	: Bobranski, B.; Jakobiec, T.; Prelicz, D.
Institut.	: "
Title	: On the Action of Iodine on 5,5-Diallylbarbituric Acid
Orig. Pub.	: Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 483-492
Abstract	: In continuation of the work begun earlier (see report I, Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 19216), the structure of the product which is formed under the action of I_2 in the absence of HI on 5,5-diallylbarbituric acid (I), both in an acid and in an alkaline medium, was examined. The product obtained differed in composition from the earlier-prepared I under the action of I_2 on I in a weak alkaline medium (Bougault, J., Guillou, J., C. r. Acad. sci., 1931, 193, 463).
Card:	1/9

G - 60

G

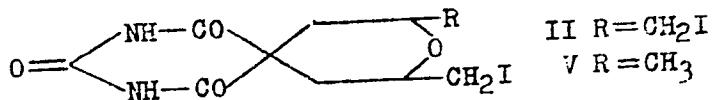
Country
Category

Obs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432

Author
Institut.
Title

Crit. Pub.

Abstract
cont'd. : of HIO on 5-allyl-5-(β -oxy- γ -iodopropyl)-barbituric acid (III). During the reduction of II with Zn powder, I is again recovered. The structure of II is also confirmed by the fact the HIO converts 5-allyl-5-(β -oxypropyl)-barbituric acid (IV) into (V), and 5-acetyl-5-



Card:

3/9

G - 61

Country :	G
Category :	
Ms. Jour :	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
Author :	
Institut. :	
Title :	
Orig. Pub. :	
Abstract cont'd.	: is dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol; an aqueous solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ is added, and 12 g. of II is obtained, m.p. $215-218^\circ$ (decomposition; from alcohol). Analogous results are obtained by conducting the reaction at different values of pH > 7. 3.5 g. of III, 100 ml. of water, 20 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 and 0.72 g. of KIO_3 are heated to 80° , 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, and 3.5 g. of II is obtained, m.p. $214-216^\circ$ (from aqueous alcohol).
Card:	5/9

G - 62

G

Country :
Category :
Obs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15432
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :
Abstract cont'd. : H_2SO_4 and 10 ml. of water are heated to 80° , 1.1 g. of KI in 20 ml. of water are added, 2.2 g. of V is obtained, m.p. $211-212^\circ$ (decomposition; from water). 11 g. of VI, 3.6 g. of KIO_3 , 200 ml. of water and 50 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 are heated to 80° , 5.5 g. of KI in 70 ml. of water are added, and after 24 hours 12 g. of VII are obtained, m.p. $211-212^\circ$ (decomposition; from water); 24-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m.p. 230-232°. 6 g. of VII in 250 ml. of 10% H_2SO_4 are
Card: 7/9

G - 63

Country	:	G
Category	:	
Ms. Jour	: Ref Zbur - Khim., No 5, 1959,	No. 15432
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract cont'd.	: 7 ml. of water are boiled for two hours, and from the filtrate IX is separated out.-- V. Skorodumov	
Card:	9/9	

G - 64

PRELICZ, D.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Vol. 31, No. 2, 1957

PRELICZ, D. New derivatives of barbituric acid. p. 559.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 4.
April 1959, Unclass

PCLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81526.

Author : Bobrinski B., Jabobiec T., Prelicz D.

Inst :

Title : An Improved Method of Obtaining Methylated Aliphatic Diamines, β -Halide-Alkylamines and Bis-(β -Halide Alkyl)-Amines.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 2, 623-625.

Abstract: A modification of Leikart's method is suggested, which consists in methylating aliphatic diamines, haloalkyl amines and bis-(β -haloalkyl)-amines, where the salts instead of the corresponding free amines are used. One mole of dichlorohydrate of diamine is dissolved in 12 moles of 90% HC¹⁰H (I)

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81526.

and in 6 moles of 35% CH₃O (II), the mixture is heated from 12-14 hours at 105-115°C., then is evaporated to dryness in vacuum, is recrystallized from absolute alcohol or is dissolved in water, and is converted to the base, is extracted with a solvent, and the methylated amine is isolated. Given is the compound, yield in %, boiling point in °C.: (CH₃)₂N(CH₂)₂, 75, 157-158°C./17 mm.; (CH₃)₂N(CH₂)₂, 60-65, 112-113/25mm., and 96-98/15 mm.; (CH₃)₂N(CH₂)₂N(CH₂)₂N(CH₂)₂, 50-55, 192-194. One mole of BrCH₂CH₂NH₂·HBr in 6 moles of I plus 3 moles of II is heated to 100°C., the temperature is gradually increased to 145-150°C., the mixture is kept at this temperature for 5-6 hours, and upon evapora-

Card : 2/3

BOBRANSKI, B.; JAKUBIEC, T.; PRELICZ, D.

New neurotropic barbituric acid derivatives. Acta Poloniae
pharm. 12 no.4:237-240 1955.

1. Z Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej PAN im.
L.Hirschfelda. Z Zakładu Chemicznej Farmaceutycznej oraz II Kliniki
Chorób Wewnętrznych we Wrocławiu.

(BARBITURATES,
pharmacol. of several barbituric acid deriv.)

BOBRANSKI, B.; JAKOBIEC, T.; PRELICZ, D.

New method of synthesis of dibromoethyl methyl-bis-(dimethylaminoethyl)-amine. Acta Poloniae pharm. 12 no.4:195-199 1955.

1. Z Zakladu chemii Farmaceutycznej A.M. we Wrocławiu.
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, preparation of,
pendiomide)

PRLICZ-D

7
700

A novel synthesis of bisethobromide of methylbis(dimethylaminoethyl)amine. E. Bobranski, T. Jakóbiec, and D. Frelica (Inst. Pharm. Chem., Wrocław, Poland). Acta Polon. Pharm. 12, 195-0 (1955) Engl. summary; cf. C.A. 46, 896i.—(HOCH₂CH₂)₂NH (52.5 g.) mixed with 450 ml. HBr (d. 1.473) is distd. through a 30 cm. Widmer column until 120 ml. distillate is collected. The mixt. is refluxed 1 hr., 155 ml. distd. off, again refluxed 3-4 hrs., 135 ml. distd. off, and the residue cooled and crystd. by adding 75 ml. AcOMe to give 102-10 g. crude NH(CH₂CH₂Br)₂-HBr (I). I (30 g.), 10 g. 92% HCO₂H, and 20 ml. 35% HCHO heated 1.5-2 hrs. yields on evapn. *in vacuo* 31 g. crude MeN(CH₂CH₂Br)₂ (II), m. 147° (from AcOH-Et₂O). II (8.26 g.), 2.5 g. EtMe₂N, and 35 ml. abs. EtOH heated 3 hrs. yield after evapn. and addn. of 80-100 ml. abs. Et₂O 3.5 g. of MeN(CH₂CH₂NMe₂EtBr)₂. R. Dowbenko.

Chem 3

DM

D. PELICZ, D

B. BOBINSKI, T. JAKUBIEG. D. PELICZ: Investigations on curcumin toxicity.
SC: Przeglad Epidemiologiczny (Journal of Epidemiology), Iaiii quarter 1988.

PRELICZ, DANUTA

Preparation of chloroacetic acid. Boleslaw Botenski,
Tadeusz Jaksik, and Danuta Prelicz (Acta Pol. Sci.
Wroclaw, Poland). Roczniki Chem. 26, 355-7 (1952) (Eng.
list summary).—Lab. app. is described for the prep. of
chloroacetic acid by treating trichloroethylene with concn.
H₂SO₄. *PA*

BOBRANSKI, Boguslaw; FRELICK, Danuta; SYPER, Ludwik; WOJTCOWSKI,
Ryszard

On the isomerization of 5-allyl-5-(β -hydroxypropyl)-
barbituric acid. Roczn chemii 37 no. 7/8:795-803 '63.

1. Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, School of Medicine,
Wroclaw; Department of Drug Synthesis, The Hirschfeld Institute
of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Wroclaw.

POLAND, WISTRA

Jerzy Lorkiewicz, Jozef Kowalewski and Leopold Wroblewski: "Effect of 5,5'-Benzodibutyric Acid. I. Wiedzniowski, Vol 32, No 1, Warsaw, 1960." Published from the Research Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Experimental Therapeutics of the Institute of Pharmacy and Experimental Medicine, Warsaw, and the Polish Academy of Sciences in B. Wroblewski, Warsaw, 17 Jan 55.

POLAND, POLISH

Bolesław Obremski, Tadeusz Jakóbiec and Leszek Pręcicki: "An Inverse Addition of Malononitrile and Derivatives of Aliphatic Diamines," "Malononitryle and NIS-(*n*-Malononitrile)-Amines." "Wiadomosci Chemii," Vol 30, No 2, Warszawa, 1956. Published from the Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Academy of Medicine, Kraków, 1956.

12 1521, 1970

Ts. Valerii Abramov, Director of the, and Valerii Prokof'ev: "Action of Indole-3,5,5-trialkyl-Carbimic Acid, III." Zhurnal Sistem, Vol 11, No 4, Nov 1970, 141. Predicted from the Research Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Synthesis, the Institute of Medicine, Kratovo, and from the All-Union Institute of Animal Health of the Institute of Veterinary and Experimental Therapy in L. V. Kireyev's Institute of Sciences, Kratovo, 1 Jul 56.

PRELICZ, DANUTA

✓Compounds blocking the functions of the autonomic ganglia. Grzegorz Bończański, Tadeusz Jakóbicek, and Danuta Prelicz. Dissertationes Ph.D., 8, 649-55 (1966).—
On heating methylbis(β -bromoethyl)amine (I) in alc. soln. with both tertiary aliphatic and heterocyclic amines the corresponding bisquaternary dibromides with Pendiomid-like structure have been obtained. The following compds. have been prep'd.: P₁ from I and diethylmethylamine, P₂ from I and diisobutylbenzylamine, P₃ from I and N-methyl-piperidine, P₄ from I and N-ethylpiperidine, P₅ from I and N-methylmorpholine, P₆ from I and N-methylpyrrolidine.

The pharmacol. investigation of these compds. showed that some of these have a more favorable therapeutic coeff. than pendiomol. This refers especially to P₁, P₄, and P₅. Some of these, viz., P₁ and P₃ are free from tachyphylaxis. P₅ exhibits tachyphylaxis to a very slight degree. I, II.

v

Country : POLAND
Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27769

Author : Bobrinski, Boguslaw; Jakobiec, Tadeusz; Prlicz,
Denuta

Inst : -
Title : On New Chemical Compounds which Block the Activity
of Autonomous Nerve Ganglia.

Orig Pub: Dissert. pharmac. PN, 1956, 8, No 4, 249-255

Abstract: Bis-quaternary nitrogenous bases of the type of
pendiomide are obtained by means of heating of
methyl-bis (beta-bromoethyl)-amine with tertiary
amines. Compounds which contain diethylmethyl-
amine, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine and

Card : 1/2

v-24

Country : POLAND

Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., № 6, 1959, № 27769

v

N-methylpyrrolidine groups possess the greatest therapeutic effect, the effect of which is close to the action of pendoride but does not induce side effects (tachyphylaxis). Bibl. 16 items. -
I.V. Sanotskiy

Card : 2/2

Pt. 1/2, Part A

✓ An improved method of obtaining methyl derivatives of aliphatic diamines/o-phenylenediamine, and bis(allylamine)/Bogusław Bobiński, Tadeusz Jakóbek

and Danuta Pyrzak "Methylation of primary diamines by the Leuckart method. A modified procedure based on Leuckart methylation to obtain the title compounds, in which the amine salts are used, is described. Thus, 1 mole each of diamine-2HCl, 12 moles 30% HClO₄H₂O, and 6 moles HCl/H₂O (ca. 37%) are used. The test conditions at 100°C. gave an overall yield of 70-75%. The yields of the products with aldehydes following NaBH_4 and H_2 are given, and both give 10-70% for the corresponding yields. The yields of $\text{Me}_2^-(\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N})\text{HBr}$, m. 183-7°, and $\text{Me}_2^-(\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N})\text{HBr}$, m. 145-7°, are obtained in 70% and 80-90% yields, resp.

R. Dowberko

BOBRANSKI, Boguslaw; HANO, Jozef; GIELDAKOWSKI, Jerzy; PRELICZ, Danuta;
PELCZARSKA, Alicja; WILIMOWSKI, Marian

On certain spiro-pyrano-barbiturate compounds. Arch.immun.ter.
dosw. 8 no.2:355-359 '60.

1. Zaklad Syntezy Srodow Leczniczych i Zaklad Farmakologii
Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczonej PAN we Wrocławiu
Zaklad Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu.
(BARBITURATES pharmacol)

PRELICZ, D.

New derivatives of barbituric acid. B. Laskowski, T. Jankowski and D. Prelicz. (Acta Polon. Pharm., 1956, 13, 260). The prep. of ten derivatives of barbituric acid is reported. Two of these, namely, 5-phenyl-5-(β -hydroxy- γ -iodopropyl)barbituric acid and 5-phenyl-5-(β -hydroxypropyl)barbituric acid, were found to be of low toxicity. Clinical investigations of these compounds are under way.

B. LASKOWSKI

6
-ME3d
-MENy

RB

PRELIEZ D

Reaction of substituted radicals toward derivative of the
secondary amine radical. H. E. Bodurka, T. Iakobson and
D. Farkas (Acta Polon. Pharm., 1959, 15, 262) — The effect on
activity of substituting the central methylene group in methylbis
(*p*-nitroethyl)amine derivatives by N, the sulphonyl group and
p-nitrophenoxide radical was investigated. In all cases the thermal
stability was lowered considerably.

P. L. A.

PRELICZ, DANUTA.

4

[Relationship of ganglion-blocking action to the structure of bis-quaternary ammonium salts]. Boguslaw Bohrakski, Tadeusz Jakubiec, and Danuta Prelicz (Inst. Immunol Terapii, Doswidzialnej PAN, Warsaw, Poland). *Acta Polon. Med. Toksyk.* 38:1-9 (1966).—The therapeutic index of pendentamid was compared to those of dichloride of bis[2-(*N*-methylmorpholinio)ethyl] sulfide, m. 226-7°, dichloride of bis[2-(*N*-methylpiperidino)ethyl] sulfide, m. 274-5°, dichloride of bis[2-(*N,N*-diethyl-*N*-methylamino)ethyl] sulfide, m. 252-4°, dichloride of bis[2-(*N*-methylpiperidino)ethyl] sulfoxide, m. 233-40°, μ -xylenebis(*N*-methylmorpholine bromide), m. 255-8°, μ -xylenebis(*N*-methylpiperidine bromide), m. 260-2°, and μ -xylenebis(*N*-methylpyrrolidine bromide), m. 224-5°, and found to be, resp., 1, 0.27, 0.14, 1.0, 0.2, 0.38, 0.06, and 0.05.

L. J. Piotrowski

PRELICZ, Danuta

BOBRANSKI, Boguslaw; JAKOBIEC, Tadeusz; PRELICZ, Danuta

Relation of ganglion blocking action to the structure of bis-quaternary ammonium salts. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 4:383-389 1956.

1. Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczonej PAN we Wrocławiu
(Dyrektor: prof. dr St. Slopek) Pracownia Farmakologiczne (Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Hano). Zakład Syntezy Środków Leczniczych (Kierownik pref.
dr B. Bobraski)

(PENDIOMIDE, rel. cpds.
N-alkyl deriv., structure-activity relationship)

BOBRANSKI, B.: JAKOVINC, T.: PRZELICZ, D.

Investigation on curare-simulants; 1,10-bis-(dimethylamino)-
decane derivatives. Acta Poloniae pharm. 12 no.3:129-134 '53.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Farmaceutycznej A.M. we Wroclawiu: Krownik:
prof. dr B. Bobranski.
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS
1-10-bis-(dimethylamino)-decane deriv.)

Prelicz, Danuta

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31383

Author : Bobrinski, Boguslaw; Jakubiec, Tadeusz;
Prelicz, Danuta

Inst Title : New Derivatives of Barbituric Acid.

Orig Pub : Roczn. chen., 1957, 31, No 2, 559-568

Abstract : In order to obtain new derivatives of barbituric acid (I) active in the case of neurovegetative illnesses, 5-allyl-(1'-methylbutyl)-I [sic] (II) (Seconal) was treated with I₂ in the presence of KIO₃. A product of addition of HIO-5-(1'-methylbutyl)-5-(2'-hydroxy-3'-iodopropyl)-I (III) was thus obtained. The latter can be reduced back into

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31383

I [sic] by Zn dust and converted into the corresponding ketone (IV) under the action of CrO₃. Heated with Zn dust, IV produces 5-acetyl-5-(1'-methylbutyl)-I (V). Similarly, 5-allyl-5-phenyl-I (VI) (Alphenal) produces 5-phenyl-5-(2'-hydroxy-3'-iodo-propyl)-I (VII), and 5-acetyl-5-phenyl-I (VIII) is produced from VII by its oxidation with CrO₃ and reduction with Zn dust. The dehydration [sic] of IV with H₂SO₄ results in 5-phenyl-5-(2'-hydroxypropyl)-I (IX). III, VII, and II showed a very low toxicity in pharmacological studies. The solution of 50 ml of 10 percent H₂SO₄ and 3.6 g of KIO₃ in 150 ml of water is heated to 80-90° and 12 g of I^I is added to it, then the solution

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31383

poured into 100 ml of water and heated for 10-15 min to the boiling point. 10.5 g of 5-(1'-methylbutyl)-5-(2'-hydroxypropyl-I) (XI), melt. p. 178-179° (from alc.), is obtained. The mixture of 4 g of X, 30 ml of 90 percent alcohol and 5 g of Zn dust is boiled for 1 hour, and 1.5 g of V, melt. p. 141-143° (from water), is separated; phenylhydrazone, melt. p. 205-208° (dissoc.). 18 g of V is produced from 2.5 g of XI, 1 g of K₂Cr₂O₇, 35 ml of 10 percent H₂SO₄ and 50 ml of water. 1.4 g of KIO₃, 20 ml of 10 percent H₂SO₄ and, drop-by-drop, the solution of 2.2 g of KI in 50 ml of water is added to the solution of 5 g of VI in hot water, and VII,

Card : 4/6

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31383

melt. p. 223-225° (dec.), is obtained. VII with Zn dust in 50 percent alcohol produces VI. 0.2 g of 5-phenyl-5-(3'-iodoacetyl)-I (XII) melt. p. 220-222°, is obtained from 2.3 g of VII, 80 ml of 12 percent solution of H₂SO₄ and 0.6 g of K₂Cr₂O₇ (boiling for 45 min). 3 g of VI is dissolved in 10 g of conc. H₂SO₄ and poured into water 10 min later: 3 g of 5-phenyl-5-(2'-hydroxypropyl)-I (XIII) [sic], melt. p. 228-230°, is obtained. 2.5 g of XIII is oxidized with K₂Cr₂O₇ in 7.5 percent H₂SO₄ (20 min), and 2 g of VIII, melt. p. 279-280° (dissoc.) is obtained. 1 g of XII and Zn dust in water produce 0.35 g of VIII. 2 g of Na salt of 5-phenyl-I, 1 ml

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 31383

of bromoacetone and 10 ml of paraffin oil
are heated in a sealed tube (140-145°, 5
hours). The oil is poured off and the residue
is washed with C₆H₆ : 0.5 g of VIII (from alc.)
is obtained. -- I. Wolf

Card : 6/6

BOBRANSKI, B.; PRELICZ, D.; SYPER, L.; WOJTOWSKI, R.

On the isomerisation of 5-allyl-5-(β -hydroxypropyl) barbituric acid. Bul chim PAN 8 no.9:475-479 '60.

1. Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, School of Medicine,
Wroclaw.

(Isomerism) (Allyl group) (Hydroxy group)
(Propyl) (Barbituric acid)

PPELINSKI, S.

Quality of production in the leather industry and plans for 1954, p. 293. (PFZECLAD
SKORZANY, Lodz, Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1953.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 7, Jan. 1955,
Uncl.

PPEWINSKI, S.

Adequate cadresm the basic element in the struggle for quality of production in the leather goods industry, p. 216. (PRZEGLAD SKORZANY, Lodz, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1953.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Jan. 1955,
Uncl.

OPREA, C. V.; BALAN, S.; PRELIPCEANU, Oltea

Humid phreatic soils in the Banat Plain and their
agricultural value. Studii agr Timisoara 10 no. 2:
215-240 J1-D '63.

DANIELLO, L., prof.; MLADIN, Tr., dr.; PRELIPCEANU, V., dr.; GELEPU, E., dr.

Clinical and radiological considerations with reference to 8
cases of asbestosis. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.10:1507-1512 0 '60.
(ASBESTOSIS case reports)

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; ROKITSKAYA, M.S., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; PRELKOVА, A.G.,
inzhener.

Insulating compounds with a polyester tar base. Vest.slektroprom.27
no.2:11-16 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Andrianov).2.Vsesoyuznyy elektro-
tekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric insulators and insulation)

L 14508-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048203

For KGMS-2 at room temperature, not less than 0.1% of accelerator must be added. With 1% cumene hydroperoxide and dimethylaniline, both compounds remain liquid after 48 hours at room temperature. Studies of the polymerization of KGMS-1 with cobalt naphthenate and cumene hydroperoxide showed that to polymerize 100g KGMS-1, 0.05% dimethylaniline must be added, while to polymerize 500 g of KGMS-1, 0.02% is enough. In this case, the polymerization ends in 20-22 hours at room temperature without cracking. During the polymerization of 100 g of KGMS-2 with cobalt naphthenate and dimethyl-aniline, at least 0.1% of dimethylaniline must be added, while for 100 g of KGMS-1, 0.05% is enough. It was also established that to polymerize 500 g of KGMS-2 at room temperature, the best results are obtained with the addition of 0.2% benzoyl peroxide, 0.055% cobalt naphthenate and 0.02% dimethylaniline. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

2/2
Card

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; BOCHKAREVA, G.P.; PRELKOVА, A.G.; SOKOLOV, N.N.

Polyanhydrides from phthalic and mixed phthalo-adipic acids.
Vysokom. soed. 2 no.5:793-796 My '60. (MIR 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(Phthalic acid) (Adipic acid) (Anhydrides)

15 8170
15 8312

AUTHORS:

Andrianov, K. A., Rokitskaya, M. S., Prelkova, A. G.,
Gribanova, O. I.

TITLE:

Polyester organosilicon compounds solidifying at low
temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1961, 557, abstract
7T91 (7P91) ("Tr. Vses. elektrotehn. in-ta", 1959, no. 3,
25 - 36)

TEXT: The copolymerization of organosilicon resins (K-48 (K-48), K-47
(K-47), K-41 (K-41)) which had been modified with unsaturated polyesters,
styrene, methyl methacrylate, dichloro styrene, was studied; the
exothermic effect of the polymerization was determined. The dielectric
properties of the copolymers obtained were studied. As compared with
polyester-styrene copolymers, their dielectric losses are smaller,
especially at higher temperatures, but also at higher relative moisture
(97-2%). The dielectric properties are only little dependent on the
composition of the resin. The copolymers with styrene show smaller

Card 1/2

244514

S/081/61/000/007/010/010
B107/B207

Polyester organosilicon ...

24454
S/081/61/000/007/010/010
B107/B207

dielectric losses than those with methyl methacrylate. A method was developed to produce the K-33 (K-33) compound which is resistant to cold down to a temperature of -60°C, on the basis of organosilicon resin modified with unsaturated polyester and styrene. The specific resilience of the compound K-33 is not changed by tempering at 150°C during a period of six and a half month; it amounts to 11.4 kg cm/cm². Tempering at 200°C during 20 days does not change the dielectric properties of the resin. If quartz sand is added to the compound as a filler, the dielectric losses increase considerably and the moisture resistance of the copolymers deteriorates. An addition of titanium dioxide and fine-cut glass fiber shows considerably less effect upon the dielectric properties of the polymers of priming compositions. Polyester-organosilicon compounds are recommended to impregnate and cast transformer coils, chokes, and other electrotechnical devices operating at a higher degree of moisture. The properties are listed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

NIKITENKOV, V.Ye.; PREIKOVA, A.G.

Polyester phenylensiloxane compounds. Plast. massy no. 4:24-26
165. (MIRA 18:6)

L 53669-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/ PC-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7
RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009315

3/0191/65/000/004/0024/0026

37
B

AUTHORS: Nikitenkov, V. Ye.; Prelkova, A. G.

TITLE: Polyester phenylenesiloxane compounds

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1965, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: polyester, resin, silicon compound, phenolic resin, ethylene glycol, unsaturated compound

ABSTRACT: Methods for obtaining compounds containing phenylenesiloxanes as a silicon-bearing component are discussed. Copolymers of unsaturated polyesters and silicon-bearing compounds with phenylsiloxane molecular chains containing hydroxyl groups were obtained. Substances used in producing the copolymers are: a polycondensation product of maleic and phthalic anhydride with ethylene glycol modified with castor oil (polyester no. 1), a polycondensation product of maleic anhydride, ethylene glycol, and castor oil (polyester no. 2), and a polycondensation product of maleic anhydride with castor oil (polyester no. 220). Linear and cyclic phenylsiloxanes of the three types shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure were used. Chain formulae of the copolymers produced and a description of the reactions are given. Dielectric potentials and unit electrical resistances of the

Card 1/32

L 53669-65

ACCESSION NR.: AF5009315

reaction products are presented for temperatures of 20 and 150°C. Additional plots of exothermic effects versus time are shown for a variety of compounds.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT,OC

NO REF Sov: 006

ORTER: 003

Card 2/8

L 52125-65 EFT(c)/EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T PC-4/PR-4/Pt-7/Pab-10 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015279

UR/0286/65/000/009/0064/0064
678.643.647'2'0. 044.023

AUTHOR: Prelkova, A. G.; Khval'kovskiy, A. V.; Il'ina, O. M.; Kuznetsov, A. P.

TITLE: Preparative method for an electrical insulation impregnating compound.
Class 39, No. 170649

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 64

TOPIC TAGS: electrical insulation, impregnating compound, epoxy resin

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for an electrical-insulation impregnating compound, involving the mixing of epoxy resin/¹⁵ endic anhydride [sic], polyester-acrylate (e.g., MGF-9¹⁴ or TGM-3)¹⁵ and a radical polymerization initiator. To obtain a low-viscosity compound which is stable at ordinary temperatures, the epoxy resin is partly precured with the endic anhydride with heating.

[SM]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy ordena Lenina elektrotehnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Leninina (All-Union Order of Lenin Electrical Engineering Institute)

Card 1/2

L 52125-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015279

SUBMITTED: 31Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4018

Card 2/2 7/14

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; GRIBANOVA, O.I.; PRELKOV, A.G.; SOKOLOV, N.N.; SUN: SHU-MEN [Sun Shu-meng]

Reaction of polycondensation of polyethylene terephthalate and polyorganooethoxysiloxanes. Vysokom. soed. 2 no.4:521-525 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Polyethylene) (Terephthalic acid)
(Siloxanes)

PRELKOVA, A. G., ANDRIANOV, K. A. and DZHENCHEL'SKAYA, S. I.

"Composition for Extinguishing Electric Arcs," Patent 64,909, 31 July 1946

15.8114 2109,2209,1436

84507
S/190/60/002/004/008/020
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Gribanova, O. I., Prelkova, A. G.,
Sokolov, N. N., Sun' Shu-men

TITLE: Investigation of the Reaction of Polycondensation of
Polyethyleneterephthalate and Polyorganoethoxysiloxanes

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 4,
pp. 521-525

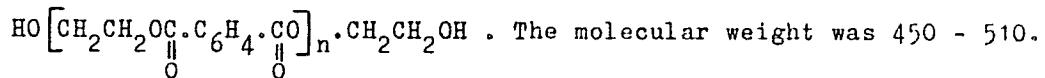
TEXT: In order to give greater mechanical strength and better adhesion to polyorganosiloxane resins, the authors studied the modifying of polymethylphenylsiloxanes by means of polyethyleneterephthalate. As initial substances for the synthesis of the organic silicon compounds, methylphenylethoxychlorosilane and phenyltriethoxysilane in a ratio of 1 : 0.5 were used. The hydrogen chloride formed in the reaction and the acetoacetic ester were distilled off, so that, as shown by Table 1, only a slight hydrolysis occurred. The molecular weight of the polyorganosilanes was 600 - 800. As a second component for the copolymer,

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Investigation of the Reaction of
Polycondensation of Polyethyleneterephthalate
and Polyorganoethoxysiloxanes

84507
S/190/60/002/004/008/020
B004/B056

the polycondensation product of the methyl ester of terephthalic acid with multivalent alcohols, synthetized by a method described in Ref. 2, was used. It has the following structural formula:



Copolymerization began at 130°C with the liberation of ethanol (Table 2), and was finished at 190°C. The copolymer obtained had good mechanical, thermal, and dielectric properties. As mentioned in Table 3, its hardness is somewhat less than that of polyethyleneterephthalate, but greater than that of polyorganosiloxanes. A Fig. shows that the loss in weight due to aging at 250°C is less than in the case of polyethylene-terephthalate, and approaches that of polyorganosiloxane films. The breakdown voltage in dry films amounted to 120-140 kv/mm at 120°C. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 US.

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84507

Investigation of the Reaction of
Polycondensation of Polyethyleneterephthalate
and Polyorganoethoxysiloxanes

S/190/60/002/004/008/020
B004/B056

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union
Electrotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1959

X

Card 3/3

100-24-0000000000000000

EREMKOVA, A.G.; BOKHARIEVA, G.V.

Polymerization of "KG-S-1" and "KGME-2" compounds at room temperature. Test. mas. y no.11x17-19 16 (MIR: 18:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001342"

PRELKOVÁ, A.C.,
K.A. ANDRIANOV, USSR 64,909, July 31, 1945.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013429

PRELL, S.; WESOŁOWSKI, W.

Multispindle machining of casings in the Polish machine-tool industry. p.546

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Mechaników Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, No.9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LG, Vol. 9, No.1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

PFELL, S; WESOŁOWSKI, W.

Współfama special machines at the 28th Poznan International Fair. p. 248.

MECHANIK: Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 5, May, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.
Uncl.

1ST AND 2ND QUARTERS

PARTNERS AND VENDORS 101

Hydrogenation of the Action of the
Catalyzed Reduced and Oxidized
Bisacrylate. I. T. KUROKAWA and Y. HANOUKI (Coll.
Chem., Chem. Ocean, 1961, 8, 278-289).—Methyl
 γ -dimethylacryloyltyrosine reacts with MgCl₂ to give
a mixture of α , β -dimethylsuccinyl- γ -one, b. p. 70–
75°/13 mm. (pyridine, m. p. 111.5°; picloram, m. p.
135–137°; dichloroacetic acid, m. p. 100–101°),
and α , β -dimethylsuccinyl- γ -one, b. p. 100–
106°/13 mm. (pyridine, m. p. 173–174°; picloram,
m. p. 104–105°; dichloroacetic acid, m. p. 128–124° (chloro-
form), m. p. 88°; chloroplatinic acid, m. p. 230° (decomp.);
picloram, m. p. 104°). The same mixture is obtained
independently of the proportion of the starting sub-
stances.

1998-199

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013429

CERNIGOJ, B.; SELJAK, Z.; NOVAK, P.; PUST, J.; MUREN, H.; OPRESNIK, M.;
KUHELJ, A.; HLEBANJA, J.; KRUSIC, B.; POVSE, R.; KRAUT, B.;
PROSENC, V.; PRELCC, E.

Book reviews. Stroj vest 10 no.6:176-182 D '64.

PRELOG, E.

"Studies on ferroconcrete construction" by G.Franz.
Reviewed by E.Prelog. Stroj vest 10 no.4/5:132 O '64.

PRELOG, E.

"Kinematics" by R. H. Müller. Reviewed by E. Prelog. Stroj vest 9 no.
4/5:132 O '63.

"Computation of steel and concrete compound constructions" by H. Wippel.
Reviewed by E. Prelog. Ibid.:132

"Computation the lasting compactness of machine parts" by L. Sore.
Reviewed by E. Prelog. Ibid.:133

KRAUT, Bojan, prof. inz. (Ljubljana); LESKOVAR, P.; STRUNA, Albert, prof. inz. (Ljubljana); HLEBANJA, J.; SELJAK, Z.; PRELOG, E.; PECORNIK, Miroslav, inz. (Ljubljana); OPRESENIK, M.

Book reviews. Stroj vest 8 no.6:170-172 D '62.

1. Glavni in odgovorni urednik, "Strojniski vestnik" (for Kraut).
2. Clan Urednistva, "Strojniski vestnik" (for Pecornik).

PRELOG, E.

"The completed Cross method in frame computation" by G. Raczat.
Reviewed by E. Prelog. Stroj vest 8 no.4/5:117 0 '62.

PRELOG, E.

"Bending, twisting, flexing, tilting" by C.F.Kollbrunner. 2d. ed.
Reviewed by E.Prelog. Stroj vest 9 no.1/2:31 Ap '62.

PRELOG, E.

"Fluid mechanics" by E.D.Landau and E.M.Lifshitz. Reviewed by
E.Prelog. Stroj vest 8 no.1/2:28 Ap '62.

PRELOG, E.

"Mechanics" by L.D.Landau and E.M.Lifshitz. Reviewed by E.Prelog.
Stroj vest 8 no.1/2:29 Ap '62.

PRELOG, E.

"Lectures on theoretical mechanics" by D.Morgenstern and I.Szabo.
Reviewed by E.Prelog. Stroj vest 8 no.1/2:32 Ap '62.

PRELOG, E.

"Quantum mechanics" by L.D.Landau and E.M.Lifshitz. Reviewed by
E.Prelog. Stroj vest # no.1/2:29 Ap '62.

PRELOG, E.

"Theory of elasticity" by L.D.Landau and E.M.Lifshitz. Reviewed
by E.Prelog. Stroj vest& no.1/2:29 Ap '62.

PRELOG, Ervin

*Prelog; Ervin
1/2*

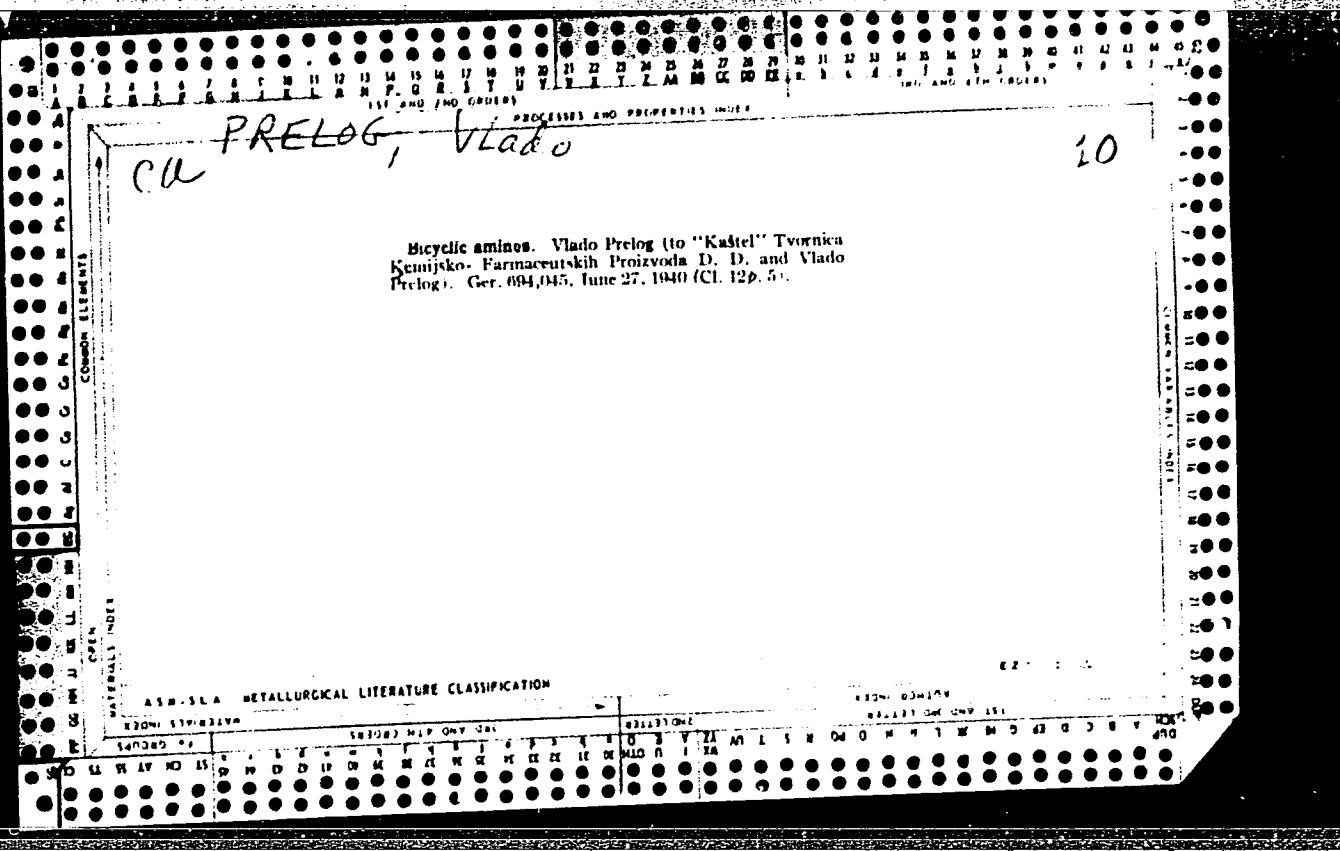
Mathematical Reviews.
May 1954
Mechanics.

✓ Prelog, Ervin. Elastostatik der dicken Zylinderschalen.
Acad. Serbe Sci. Publ. Inst. Math. 5, 115-132 (1953).
Verf. geht von den Laméschen Bedingungen der Kompatibilität aus, die im dreidimensionalen Fall vektoriell geschrieben werden können

$$(1) \quad (\lambda + 2\mu) \operatorname{grad} \epsilon - 2\mu \operatorname{curl} \omega + \rho P = 0,$$

wo λ und μ die Laméschen Konstanten, ϵ die räumliche Dilatation, ρ die spezifische Masse, P die äußere Kraft, ω den Verschiebungsvektor, ω die Rotation d.h. (2) $\omega = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{curl} \theta$ [vgl., z. B., A. Sommerfeld, Mechanics of deformable bodies, vol. II, Academic Press, New York, 1950, S. 61; diese Rev. 11, 700]. Diese vektorielle Form der Laméschen Gleichungen gestattet einen sehr einfachen Übergang auf krummlinige Koordinaten, der zunächst angegeben wird, wonach die Gleichungen auf Zylinderkoordinaten transformiert werden. Die Integration geschieht durch Reihenansätze die in Bezug auf den Winkel φ und die Erzeugende z ("Generator") nach trigonometrischen Funktionen fortschreiten, während sich danach für die Verschiebungen in den drei ausgezeichneten Richtungen simultane Differentialgleichungen mit dem Radius r als unabhängig Veränderliche ergeben, die nach dem Verfahren von Frobenius durch Reihen gelöst werden. Verf. behandelt danach einige Sonderfälle, wobei der erste Fall einer in ihrer Ebene belasteten

(Cauer)



YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Theoretical Organic G-1
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 34735.

Author : Kung, W., Prolog, V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Investigation of Carbon Cyclic Compounds. Part 73.
Non-Classical Mechanism of Replacement and Splitting in the Cyclics Having Intermediate Number of Members. Solvolysis of Cyclododecyl-n-toluolsulfonate in Glacial Acetic Acid.

Orig Pub: Croat. chom. acta, 1957, 29, No 3-4, 357-362.

Abstract: It has been demonstrated that acetolysis of cyclododecyl - C_2^{14} -n-toluolsulfonate (I) proceeding toward cyclododecene (II) follows classical mechanism (CM) (in the opposite of the acetolysis of cyclododecyl-n-toluolsulfonate -

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YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Theoretical Organic G-1
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 34735.

Abstract: cyclododecanon - $\text{[1,2 - C}_2^{14}\text{]} \text{ (IX)}$ by acyloine condensation and reduction with Zn dust, yielding, in the reduction step with LiAlH₄, cyclo-dodecanol - $\text{[1,2 - C}_2^{14}\text{]} \text{ (X)}$; by the action of n-CH₃C₆H₄SO₂Cl (XI) on X, I is obtained. The alcoholic solution of K Cl₄ N (derived from BaCl¹⁴O₃, with radioactivity (a) of 2 microcurie, see Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1955, 9352), free of C₂H₅OK, is boiled with VII and KI for 24 hours, the reaction product is then boiled for 24 hours with 26% KOH, followed by the separation of IV - $\text{[1,2 - C}_2^{14}\text{]},$ which by the diazomethanation is converted into VIII. 3.37 gr of VIII are subjected to acyloinic condensation together with 1.35 gr of Na in 300 ml

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YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Theoretical Organic G-1
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Rof Zhur-Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 34735.

Abstract: of xylene. This reaction yields 1.64 gr of 2-oxycyclododecanone-1-I,₂ - C₂¹⁴/₇, 3.31 gr sic 7 of which is reduced with 9 gr of Zn-dust, 50 ml of glacial CH₃COOH and 40 ml of concentrated HCl, yielding 3.1 gr of IX. In the reduction of the latter with 0.4 gr LiAlH₄, approx. 100% yield of X having a melting point of 74.5 - 75.5 is obtained. 0.51 gr X and 0.67 gr XI in 10 ml of C₅H₅N are kept for 24 hours at 0°, followed by the addition of 100 ml of ice water, and extraction with ether. 931 mg of I thus obtained has 87 - 88° melting point. 931 mg I, 310 mg CH₃COONa, and 50 ml of glacial acetic acid are heated in a sealed vial for 20 hours at 75°, followed by the

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6-2

YUGOSL.VII / Organic Chemistry. Theoretical Organic G-1
Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 34735.

Abstract: addition of 1 l of water, and extraction with ether, that was purified in a column with Al_2O_3 from II (mixture of stereoisomers), with 82% yield. 374 mg of II in 10 ml of ether are mixed with 610 mg OsO_4 in 10 ml of ether and 1 ml $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$. The formed precipitate is shaken with 1.2 gr of mannitol, 1.2 gr KOH in 50 ml water, and 150 ml CH_2Cl_2 . The separated III (mixture of stereoisomers) has melting point of $107\text{-}112^\circ$, and $a = 21703 \times 10^2$ imp/min/mol. III is oxidized with 1.7 gr $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_4\text{Pb}$ in 80 ml C_6H_6 in the stream of O_2 (Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1956, 77970) yielding IV of $126\text{-}127^\circ$ melting point (from alc.), $a = 21711 \times 10^2$ imp/min/mol. 478 mg IV in 4 ml of

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YUGOSL.VII / Organic Chemistry. Theoretical Organic G-1
Chemistry. **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013**

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 34735.

Abstract: concentrated H_2SO_4 and 15 ml CHCl_3 are added to a suspension of 1 gr NaN_3 in 15 ml CHCl_3 in 3 hours, yielding V; dichlorhydrate (Va) giving 305 mg; the dibenzoyl derivative has a melting point of 151° (from alc.), and $a = 5357 \times 10^2$ imp/min/mol. Solution of 263 mg Va in 35 ml water, 2.2 ml of 1n NaOH and 540 mg KMnO_4 are heated for 2 hours at 50° with 67 mg yield of VI whose $a = 1542 \times 10^2$ imp/min/mol. In the splitting, 92 mg VI and 3 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 with 200 mg NaN_3 are contacted, yielding Cl^{14}O_2 transferred into $\text{BaCl}^{14}\text{O}_3$, - 152 mg of $a = 776 \times 10^2$ imp/min/mol, and VII. Yield of dichlorohydrate is 30 mg; its

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L 20423-66 FWT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AP6008019

SOURCE CODE: UR/0406/66/002/001/0014/0027

AUTHOR: Prelov, V. V.

4/2
B

ORG: none

TITLE: On the asymptotics of the capacity of certain communication channels

SOURCE: Problemy peredachi informatsii, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 14-27

TOPIC TAGS: information theory, communication channel, channel capacity, signal optimal distribution

ABSTRACT: Since the problem of determining the capacity of communication channels and of the optimal distribution of signals at the input of a channel is a difficult problem, the author analyzes the following particular cases: determining the capacity and the optimal distribution for: 1) a discrete channel without memory and with a low noise level; and 2) a continuous channel with additional noise not depending on the signal. The cases $m = n$ and $m > n$ are analyzed for a discrete channel without memory and with n inputs and m outputs. Asymptotic formulas for the capacity of a channel defined by the matrix of transient probabilities and for the optimal distribution of signals are derived in terms of ϵ (the matrix element). Only an asymptotic formula for the capacity of the channel is derived for the case of a channel with a continuous set of states and independent low additional noise. A discrete channel

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UDC: 621.391.13

L 20423-66

ACC NR: AP6008019

with high noise is considered and a certain general form of asymptotic formula for determining the channel capacity is presented. Orig. art. has: 44 formulas. [LK]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Apr65/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4222

Card 2/2 ULR

PRELOVSEK, D.

Regeneration of sulfur dioxide in cooking sulfite cellulose. p. 32.

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI. (Drustvo kemicara-tehnologa NHR) Zagreb, Yugoslavia,
Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

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June 1959.

Uncl.

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
SUBJECT : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Deriva-
tives.
AUTH. JOUR. : RIKHOVAC, No. 19, 1959, No. 69951

AUTHOR : Preljovsek, D.
TITLE : Regeneration of SO₂ in the Digestion of Sul-
fite Cellulose.
PUBL. PUB. : Kemika u industriji, 1959, 8, No 2, 34-38

IMAGE : Reviewed the theoretical aspects of the sul-
fite cellulose manufacturing process. Pre-
sented are various SO₂ regeneration systems.
New regeneration methods and data on the sa-
fety of design and equipment installation
are also given.

*tives, Paper.

CARD: 1/1

H - 161

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PRIJOVSEK, D. First sulphate cellulose factory in the country. In 1956.

Vol. 2, No. 5, Oct. 1956.

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See: West European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

PRELOVSEK, Demeter, ing. (Ljubljana)

Continuous cooking of sulfate cellulose. Kem ind 9 no.10:241-
246 O '60.

PRELOVSKAYA, I.V., red.

[Calculating cutting conditions for multitool machining on
machine tools] Metodika rascheta rezhimov rezaniia pri zno-
goinstrumentnoi obrabotke na metallorezhushchikh stankakh.
Moskva, 1962. 42 p. (MIRA 17:7)

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trudu.